



(19) Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) Publication number : 0 575 299 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number : 93850123.6

(51) Int. Cl.⁵ : B05D 7/24

(22) Date of filing : 10.06.93

(30) Priority : 15.06.92 SE 9201828

(43) Date of publication of application :
22.12.93 Bulletin 93/51

(84) Designated Contracting States :
AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC
NL PT SE

(71) Applicant : AB AKERLUND & RAUSING
Box 22
S-221 00 Lund (SE)

(72) Inventor : Nideborn, Karl
Magle Lille Kyrkogatan 5
S-223 51 Lund (SE)

(74) Representative : Kristiansen, Alf P. et al
Albihn West AB Box 142
S-401 22 Göteborg (SE)

(54) **Barrier film and process for the production thereof.**

(57) The invention relates to a barrier film which is intended to be a barrier against oxygen gas and the like and which comprises one or more substrates of a polymer material or the like. The barrier film is characterized in that the substrate is covered with one or more layers of a polymer which is obtained by polymerization of organic radicals and ions from a plasma.

The invention also includes a process for the production of a barrier film which mainly comprises that one from a plasma containing organic radicals and ions brings about a polymer coverage.

EP 0 575 299 A1

Jouve, 18, rue Saint-Denis, 75001 PARIS

TECHNICAL FIELD:

The present invention relates to a barrier film and a process for the production of such a film. The film is made of polymers having some permeability for gases, for example oxygen gas, which film shall be provided with a barrier against such permeability. The process is intended to bring about this barrier by means of a covering which is produced under vacuum from a plasma of organic substances.

PRIOR ART:

Different kinds of packing materials, for example films of polymers for packing food have all some permeability for gases. This is of course a disadvantage which one wants to avoid and which means that water or other gases can evaporate through the package or that for example oxygen can penetrate in through the packing material and deteriorate the quality of the packed food. These circumstances do also apply to other cases than food, for instance medicines, etc. The package material which has this disadvantage does not necessarily have to be films but can be of a thicker embodiment and comprises for example bottles.

One way to make these packing materials and even other materials impervious for the substances which one wants to exclude is to cover them with an impermeable film for these substances. This can be done in different ways by laminating, covering with some dense medium, or for example covering by a material from a plasma by means of electrical deposition methods. A plasma is a state which is defined as an ionized gas. The plasma consists of neutral atoms and molecules, radicals and electrons and positive ions. The part of the active particles (radicals, ions, electrons) of the total amount of particles is low, in an amount of order of $1/10^6$. Plasma processes is characterized in that they do not occur in thermal equilibrium, that means that the different components (ions, electrons and neutral particles), have different temperatures. The substrate may have a temperature of 10-50°C, the ions and the neutral particles a temperature of 100-500°C and the electrons a temperature of 10.000-20.000°C. The plasma is created by a radio frequency and the gas which is present at a low pressure is ionized. The ionizing means that the gas molecule is divided into ions, electrons and radicals. The effect of the radio frequency decides how much the molecule is divided in the plasma.

One process for the production of a barrier on a plastic film by means of a covering from a plasma is described in the US-patent 4 756 964. According to this patent one seals plastic films consisting of preferably polycarbonate and polyethylene, but also other films by covering with amorphous carbon for making a barrier film whereby one first treats the surface of the polymer substrate with a plasma of an inert gas during a time which is sufficient for improving the adhesive properties of the surface of the substrate and thereafter covers amorphous carbon on this surface by bombardment of ions from a gaseous plasma of a hydrocarbon gas. The inert gas may consist of argon and one treats the surface on the substrate with this argon plasma during a time of 1-10 minutes before starting the covering with amorphous carbon which takes a few minutes more. At a gas pressure in the plasma of below 1×10^{-1} Torr, an electric effect for the production of the plasma is about 200 W and a bias voltage of about -250 V a film of amorphous carbon having a thickness of 200-800 angstrom is obtained. This means an appreciable improvement of the oxygen penetration in the plastic film compared to a not covered film.

What happens in the hydrocarbon gas in the plasma is that this is bombarded by electrons so that it dissociates and is ionized. During one part of one half of the radio frequency cycle the flexible polymeric substrate is in a region when the applied electrical field attracts electrons. This negative charge from the accumulated electrons gives a potential which attracts positive ions to the negatively charged surface. When the positive ions impinges against the negatively charged surface, the charge is neutralized by electrons. As the positive ions move slower than the electrons the polymeric surface will have a net negative charge during the whole radio frequency cycle. The positive ions must add sufficient energy to the surface that is to be covered. They are accelerated against the surface through the negative charge and the reversal of the field at the surface must be sufficiently quick to maintain the surface at a high net negative charge compared to the plasma. According to the known technique a suitable frequency to bring about this is between 0,5 MHz to 100 Ghz. (Giga-herz).

TECHNICAL PROBLEM:

Though an improvement of the barrier properties of plastics through the above said processes can be obtained these are however not complete. Thus it is necessary according to the known technique to treat the surface which is to be covered by for example an argon plasma which takes time and makes the apparatus for performing the process unnecessary complicated. After the pre-treatment the real covering is then carried out which results in a film of amorphous carbon. This carbon improves as said above, the barrier properties but

not in a sufficient degree and a further drastic improvement of these properties is therefore highly appreciated.

THE SOLUTION:

5 According to the present invention one has therefore brought about a barrier film comprising one or more substrates of polymer materials or the like, which is characterized in that the substrate is covered by one or several layers of polymers obtained by polymerization of organic radicals and ions from a plasma.

10 It is according to the invention suitable that the plasma is made up of radicals and ions from hydrocarbons such as methane, ethane, propane and unsaturated hydrocarbons such as ethene, propene and buthene.

According to the invention the layer or the layers of plasma polymers can in their turn be covered by further substrate material.

The substrate material can according to the invention consist of biaxially oriented polyester, polypropene and polyethene.

15 The invention includes a process for the production of a barrier film which is characterized in that one or more substrates of polymer materials having an even surface in a vacuum chamber is covered by a polymer from a plasma comprising organic radicals and ions at a pressure of 10^{-1} - 3 Torr, preferably 100-600 mTorr.

According to the invention the electric effect applied to the vacuum chamber should be 150-250 W and the electric bias voltage -150 to -300 V. It is according to the invention enough to obtain a sufficiently thick 20 polymer film to carry out the covering during a period of time of 1-2 minutes.

The radio frequency which is used for bringing about the plasma is between 50 Hz and 3×10^8 Hz but is preferably 13,56 MHz.

PREFERRED EMBODIMENT:

25 According to the present invention one covers a substrate of polymer material without preceding treatment with argon plasma. One chooses instead polymers having an even surface. From such polymers one can primarily mention biaxially oriented polyester which is oriented during the production by being blown up in the shape of a sausage skin which thereafter is cut and rolled together. Other substrates can be polypropene or 30 polyethene.

For the production of plasma a radio frequency of 13,56 MHz is used. One has thereby a possibility to conduct the level of the bias voltage, that is the voltage difference between earth and the electrode on which the substrate lies. One uses a reactor which gives a bias voltage which is self induced.

According to the invention a covering gas as for example hydrocarbons such as methane, ethane, propane 35 or unsaturated hydrocarbons such as ethene, propene or buthene can be used. Methane gives an especially fine polymer coverage. At an effect of 150-250 W and a bias voltage of - 150 to (-300) V and a pressure of 100-600 mTorr and a gas flow of 200-500 ml/minute a growing speed of polymer on the substrate of about 600 angstrom/minute is brought about. During 1-2 minutes a sufficiently thick film is thus formed which gives the substrate an appreciably better oxygen barrier. The substrate consisting of a biaxially oriented polyester film 40 and a plasma polymer covering of 513 angstrom thickness receives an oxygen barrier of the size of 2,56 cc/m², day for a covered 12 µm thick polyester. The water vapour barrier is improved for said film from 8 g/m², day to 0,65 g/m², day. The oxygen permeability was measured with an Oxtran 1000 oxygen permeability test apparatus. This gives the permeability of oxygen as a number of cm³ oxygen/m² film and day. The pressure of the oxygen is then set to an atmosphere.

45 Table 1 shows the result of five essays with covering of methane on a biaxially oriented polyester film having a thickness of 12 µm. This film had an oxygen gas barrier of 105,00 cc/m² day and a water vapour barrier of 8,00 g/m² day before the covering. The table shows the different parameters of the essays and the results obtained. As appears a drastic improvement of the oxygen gas and water vapour barriers were obtained.

Plasma polymer cover of PET for barrier

Table 1

Essay No.	Plasma (Type)	Gas flow (cm/min)	Pressure (mTor)	Time (s)	RF-effect (W)	DC bias (V)	Thickness (Å)	RI Index	Oxygen: barrier cm ² /day	H ₂ O: barrier g/m ² /day
PET ref	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,00	105,00	8,00	
B1	CH ₄	330	400	60	160	-220	344	1,65	6,49	1,50
B2	CH ₄	500	200	180	150	-240	554	1,97	4,07	1,30
B3	CH ₄	500	600	60	220	-240	653	1,75	6,95	1,60
B4	CH ₄	400	100	180	140	-260	383	2,20	7,64	1,80
B5	CH ₄	500	400	60	170	-230	513	2,02	2,36	0,65

One should also observe the high refraction index (RI-index) which indicates that the film is very compact.

Generally it can be said that a high effect from the radio frequency divides more covalent bonds of the monomer and the polymer which is formed is characterized in that it is very dense and has a very high degree of cross bonds. The plasma polymers have generally a structure which has very few similarities with the monomer. A low effect gives more intact monomers and therethrough a polymer having a great similarity with the monomer but which also is less dense. The process of the plasma polymerization is characterized in that polymerizable monomers do not have to be functional, that is methane and ethane can be polymerized in the same way as ethene and propene. The speed of polymerization is higher for functional monomers as less energy is required for ionizing and dividing the monomer.

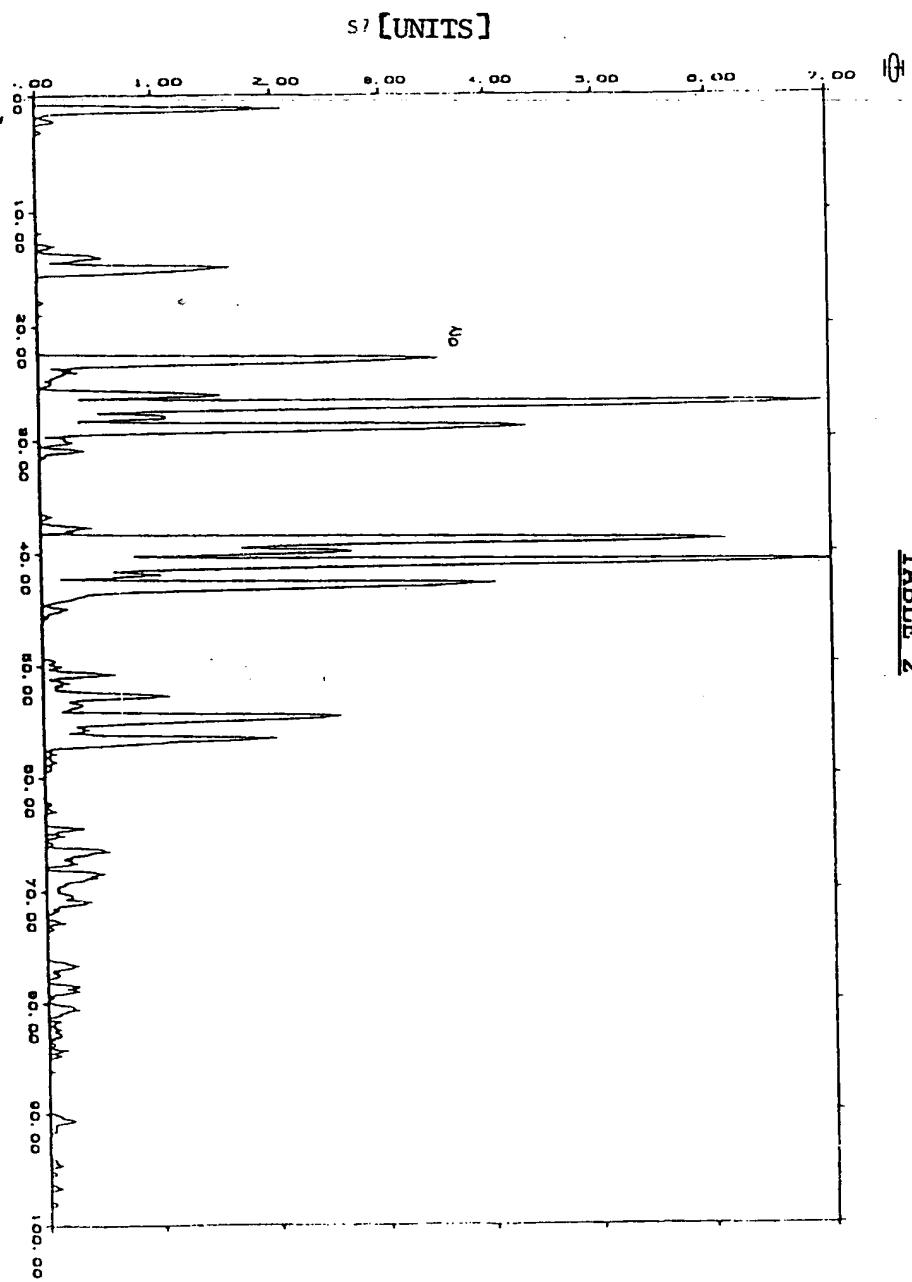
Table 2 shows that one really has obtained a polymer layer on the surface instead of amorphous carbon as according to said American patent. This illustrates that through a diagram obtained by a so called SIMS test (Secondary Ion Spectroscopy), the presence of substances in dependence of their atomic weights. Carbon which has an atomic weight of 12 is present as appears in a very small extent and compounds having a molecular weight of somewhat under 30 and about 40 and 55 is predominant, that is compounds being multiples of carbon. These polymers give a much better barrier against oxygen than a barrier consisting of amorphous carbon. This can be seen from the above said American patent, column 6, where the barrier values are given. A recalculation to metric units gives that a polymer coverage according to the present invention gives about three times better oxygen barrier than the covering according to known patent specification.

The invention is not limited to the above given examples but can be varied in different ways within the scope of the claims.

Claims

- 25 1. Barrier film comprising one or more substrates of polymer materials or the like, characterized in that the substrate is covered with one or more layers of polymers obtained by polymerization of organic radicals and ions from a plasma.
- 30 2. Barrier film according to claim 1, characterized in that the plasma consists of radicals and ions from hydrocarbons such as methane, ethane, propane or unsaturated hydrocarbons such as ethene, propene, buthene.
- 35 3. Barrier film according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the layer or layers of plasma polymers in their turn are covered with further substrate materials.
- 40 4. Barrier film according to any of the claims 1-3, characterized in that the substrate material consists of biaxially oriented polyester, polypropene or polyethene.
- 45 5. Process for the production of a barrier film according to any of the claims 1-4, characterized in that one or more substrates of polymer materials having an even surface in a vacuum chamber is covered with a polymer from a plasma containing organic radicals and ions at a pressure of 10^{-1} to 3 Torr, preferably 100-600 mTorr.
6. Process according to claim 5, characterized in that the substrate consists of a biaxially oriented polyester film, polypropene or polyethene.
- 45 7. Process according to any of the claims 5 or 6, characterized in that the electric effect supplied to the vacuum chamber and the pressure is chosen so that the electrical bias voltage is -150 to (-300) V.
- 50 8. Process according to any of the claims 5-7, characterized in that the coverage is carried out during a period of time of 20 seconds - 2 minutes.
9. Process according to any of the claims 5-8, characterized in that the radio frequency which is used for bringing about the plasma is between 50 Hz and 3×10^9 Hz and preferably 13,56 MHz.

MOLECULAR WEIGHTS





**European Patent
Office**

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 93 85 0123

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim
X	US-A-4 692 347 (H.K.YASUDA) * examples 1,59-65; table XI *	1-2,5
X	DE-A-3 521 625 (LEYBOLD-HERAEUS GMBH) * the whole document *	1-2,5
X	US-A-4 957 062 (H.A.J. SCHUURMANS ET AL.) * the whole document *	1-2
D,X	US-A-4 756 964 (P.J.J.KINCAID ET AL.) * the whole document *	1-3
A	WO-A-9 116 148 (THE CURATORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI) * the whole document *	1

The present search report has been drawn up for all claims		
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner
THE HAGUE	04 OCTOBER 1993	BROTHIER J-A.L.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		
X : particularly relevant if taken alone	T : theory or principle underlying the invention	
Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category	E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date	
A : technological background	D : document cited in the application	
O : non-written disclosure	L : document cited for other reasons	
P : intermediate document	& : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)